THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, & GENERAL ADVERTISER

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

NUMBER 1028.] WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1802. [VOLUME XVII.

FROM THE FREDERICKTOWN HERALD.

To the printer of the Fredericktown Herald.

SIR,

I have just returned home from court after nine days absence, during which time you may be sure I heard a great deal of news, as I put up at a tavern where many people from the different parts of the country as well as strangers stop at.—Some of them were republicans and others democrats. They often talked about public men, and of their doings: But I was highly diverted when your paper appeared which contained my last letter, there was so much said about it at the court-house and at the tavern: some said how that a Lawyer wrote it, some a schoolmaster, some a doctor, and others went so far as to name many farmers in the country as the writer. Well thought I to myself, what would these people say, if they knew I wrote it! For some few got monstrous angry about it, because as how the letter said Mr. Jefferson kept company with bad men, and gave away the public money without a law or authority for it. One little chubby, churly man from the country got very warm, and said it was a lie, that Jefferson did not give Callender money. However, he was soon silenced when a paper was produced, in which Callender states how and in what manner Jefferson had given him the money. The laugh and scorn of the company soon turned upon this little champion and he left the room; for one of the company had observed to him, that facts were stubborn things, and won't be beat out of countenance by the word *lie*, no matter who makes use of it. When he was gone, a very plain looking, grey-headed old man, who appeared like myself to be a farmer, said "he was very glad he heard this dispute, for whenever these things were mentioned in his neighborhood over the mountain, some one would say it was a lie, and no one could contradict him, as none of us," says he, "take the newspapers; but now I am satisfied that Jefferson does make improper use of the public money by giving it to bad men." Indeed Mr. Printer, it gave me much pleasure to think, as how my letter was the means of satisfying the good old man, and I hope he will, as he said he would, tell all his neighbors about it. But, as I told you I had a great deal to write about one Gallatin, tho' I have much work to do on the farm, yet as I have made the promise I must be as good as my word; for I never break it, unless when I find that stories have been told to get my word from me. Well, as I was going to tell you, my neighbor said, that just after the war, this Gallatin, a Genevan, who like Callender was a very troublesome fellow, in his own country, and had to fly from it, because he was about raising insurrections, riots and troubles, as soon as he came here, began to find fault with every thing, General Washington, who was the President, did; that he became a land speculator, and very soon made a great fortune. He settled himself in the back parts of Pennsylvania, where the people very soon through his persuasion became riotous and really rose against the government by taking the public officers and tying them to trees in the woods without any thing to eat or drink, and setting their houses and barns on fire and burning them to ashes, and making their wives and children lay under the bare heavens without a rag to cover them but what they had on, and meeting in great numbers with arms for to kill and murder any body who should oppose them—Lest you should think, said my neighbor, that I am telling a story, I'll prove what I say; so he pulled out a paper, in which was a piece signed by Albert Gallatin, which stated that he, Gallatin, and every body in that part of the country had determined to starve the public officers to death, that they would have no dealings with them, that they would avoid them as mad dogs, and recommended it to every body in the country to do the same. This conduct of Gallatin appeared so cruel and shocking to me, that I begged him to give me a copy of the resolution to which Gallatin's name was published that I might paste it up near the door in my house, so that every body might see it that came in. But, as your paper is seen and read by a great many people, I will write you down the words of this wicked resolution, which are these:

'*Resolved*, That in future we will consider such persons, who are officers, unworthy our friendship, and have no intercourse or dealings with them, withdraw from them every assistance, and withhold from them every comfort of life, and upon all occasions treat them with contempt, and it is hereby most earnestly recommended to the people of America to do the same towards them.

(Signed)

ALBERT GALLATIN.

Desperate hard hearted wretch! you that was obliged to save yourself by running away from your own country, do you come here to stir up insurrections, and recommend the people of America to starve and murder their fellow-citizens! wretch, that thou art, why had not the gallows its due long since! are we not free citizens? could not a man hold an office, under the government, without having his house and property burnt, and himself barbarously treated, and hunted down like a dog! "Be calm," said my neighbor, "and I'll tell you all about him. You recollect, said he, that you were drafted as a militia man to go over the Allegany mountan after this very same Gallatin and his party, you know what money it cost you, and what uneasiness your wife and family had concerning you, and how every body thought we should have a civil war among the people, that the father would kill his son, and the son kill his father and mother and all about their whiskey insurrection, which this very Gallatin helped to raise, and you know how it was the cause of some of our neighbors being taken by captain Nelson's light horse, and how he put a rope round their neck and drove them to Town like sheep by a butcher, and put them to jail for setting up whiskey poles: Well, you also know there was an army sent out to settle Gallatin's party, which cost not less than one million and a half of dollars, and now the people have to pay taxes to raise that very money." Is it possible, neighbor, it cost such a monstrous sum of money to quell that insurrection raised by Gallatin? "It is a truth," said my neighbor "which none dare deny, and yet what is very extraordinary and will surprize you is this: as soon as Jefferson was made President, he appointed this very Gallatin secretary of the Treasury of the United States!" Stop, said I to my neighbour, I don't understand what that means, what appointment is that of "Secretary of the Treasury?" "Why," said my neighbor, "by this appointment Gallatin holds the keys of the money chest, all the money we pay towards supporting the government of the United States, and all the money we pay away, goes through his hands, and every thing concerning money he has the direction of; if he tells Jefferson that he wants five or six millions of dollars to put in his chest; Jefferson recommends it to be taxed upon the people, or their brown Sugar, Tea, Coffee, and Salt; if he says you must pay Wm. Duane 11,000 dollars, as profit for buying, pens, ink, and paper, and for printing for Congress, why Jefferson orders it to be paid—Or if he says, you must have our salaries made larger, why Jefferson has it done; and so on." Neighbour, I now understand what kind of office Jefferson gave this raiser of Insurrections; but do you think, said I, he knew this Gallatin was the same man who signed that savage resolution you gave me? Undoubtedly he did; for, when Jefferson was Vice-President, this very same Gallatin was a member of Congress, living in the same house, and they were very great friends indeed; Jefferson knew every thing about him, ay and he also knew, that Gallatin had said that they, meaning himself and riotous companions, could "stop the wheels of government," now, Jefferson never liked this government much, under which we have lived so happily, and as if he meant to destroy it, he puts this Gallatin into the very office where he could do most harm. For, you know when a mans money matter, gets out of order, he soon gets into trouble, gets to jail and is undone! just so with the government, when your public Treasury is ruined by bad management, things get into confusion, civil wars, death and destruction follow, some mighty nabob becomes a king, and the people are made his slaves"—Here, my neighbour stopped speaking, and I saw a tear stand in his eyes! well, said I to myself, this is a dreadful story indeed; Jefferson knew that Gallatin had helped to raise the whiskey insurrection, which cost one million and a half of dollars to settle it, and that he had signed such a sinful resolution to starve the public officers to death; how then can Jefferson ever shew his face again before the people after making such a monstrous bad man Treasurer, and one of his private counsellors and companions? a man who, had to fly from his own country because he was a mischief maker! what could Jefferson say now himself, if the people were to meet and pass such a resolution as the one signed by Gallatin, and recommend it to all the people of America, not to have any dealings with the present public officers, not to sell them neither meat nor drink, nor let them have any of the comforts of life? would he not have to say "I deserve such treatment, I deserve all "the contempt," which was recommended by Gallatin to be observed by the people of the United States against the old public officers, who held commissions under general Washington, I deserve that and more for appointing Gallatin Treasurer and my private Counsellor." Now Mr. Printer, dont you think the people, when they come to hear and read all these things about Jefferson, that they will dislike him as much as I begin to do; for, it really does appear, that he makes choice of the very worst men for his comrades, and indeed it seems that all bad men flock round him: This puts me in mind of what my uncle used to say, "that birds of a feather flock together," which is a true saying; for I always see hawks and owls and buzzards in company with each other.

A FARMER.

NEW-YORK, August 17.

The following communications have passed between the Mayor of the city and the Commercial Agent of the French Republic, relative to the French frigates recently arrived in this harbor.

New-York, August 14, 1802.

SIR,

I have been informed that the frigates belonging to your nation, now in this harbour, have a great number of negroes (slaves or prisoners) confined on board. You are acquainted Sir, with the scrupulous jealousy with which our laws watch their introduction into our country, and will therefore perceive it to be a duty, which as its first magistrate I owe this city, to request thro' you an assurance from the Commander of the squadron, that none of those people shall under any pretence be permitted to land. I hope too it will not be deemed an indiscretion on a point so interesting to our police, to ask whether the force on board is fully adequate to prevent any risque of insurrection or escape?

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your most obedient servant.

EDWARD LIVINGSTON.

Citizen Archambal, Commercial Agent of the French Republic.

Hon. Edward Livingston, Mayor of the city of New-York.

MR. MAYOR,

On the receipt of the letter which you did me the honor to write me yesterday, I communicated its contents to the Commander of the French division now anchored in this port. I hasten to transmit to you a copy of his answer, which I hope will appear to you satisfactory on all points.

I have the honor to inform you, that in consequence of the fears manifested by the inhabitants of this city on the approach of the frigate La Consolante, the commander has ordered her back to the quarantine as soon as possible. We flatter ourselves that you will see in this step the sincere wish of pleasing you.

I have the honor to be with respect, Mr. Mayor, your very humble servant,

L. ARCHAMBAL.

New-York, 27 Thermidor, 10 o'clock.

The Commander of the Naval Division of the French Republic, to Citizen Archambal, Commissioner of Commercial relations at New-York.

CITIZEN COMMISSIONER,

I receive this instant the letter you have done me the honor to write with a translation enclosed of the one addressed to you. I hasten to answer them by assuring you that the most severe orders had been previously given, to prevent any man of colour from having any communication with the land. And this morning the same orders have been renewed. I hope this assurance will give full satisfaction to the Mayor of the city.

Those persons have moreover behaved very peaceable since their importation—and this country does not seem calculated to inspire them with any ideas of revolt. But if any such should be entertained, I can assure you most positively that the land forces on board are more than sufficient to keep them in good order.

I have the honor to salute you.

LA CAILLE,

The Commander of Division.

New-York, August 15, 1802.

SIR,

I have received with great satisfaction your letter of this date, enclosing the answer of the Commandant of division to my note. I hope the removal of the frigate will not prove a material inconvenience to the service.—Though rendered unnecessary by the assurance contained in the Commandant's letter, I still receive it on the part of the citizens, as the evidence of a wish to promote harmony and dispel any fears that may have been entertained on the subject of the slaves.

I pray you to communicate these sentiments to the commandant and accept my thanks, for your ready attention to the request, with which circumstances obliged me to trouble you.

I have the honor to be with respect, your most obedient servant,

EDWARD LIVINGSTON.

To Citizen ARCHAMBAL, Commercial Agent for the French Republic.

The Partnership of

CAMPBELL & CLARK

WAS dissolved by mutual consent on the 8th instant. Those who have claims against that concern will please apply for payment to SAMUEL CLARK; and those indebted, are desired to make payment to him.

Archibald Campbell.
Samuel Clark.

SAMUEL CLARK

WILL carry on business in the house formerly occupied by Campbell & Clark.

He has on hand a good assortment of DRY GOODS, and is in expectation of his customary supplies, which he will dispose of on moderate terms for cash, approved notes, or country produce.

Richmond, July 27, 1802.

From the Palladium.

THE APPEAL—No. X.

Mr. PICKERING.

The committee, after a scrutiny of five months, produced the following report upon the state of Mr. Pickering's accounts:

"The monies necessary to defray the expences incident to the intercourse with foreign nations, have till lately, been paid to the secretary of state, who used to disburse the same. The accounts of Messrs. Jefferson, Marshall and Madison, who have, at various periods, filled that appointment, have been settled, and no balance is due thereon. A suit, not yet decided, has been instituted against Mr. Randolph, formerly secretary of state, for a balance unaccounted for by him. The accounts of Mr. Pickering are not yet finally settled. He remains charged with a sum of 3,383 dollars and 20 cents, erroneously paid by him for the freight of a vessel supposed to have been employed by the consul at Tripoli, and with another sum of 3,289 dollars and 50 cents, being the balance of an advance made to Samuel Hodgdon, for the purpose of being remitted to Mr. Humphreys at Madrid, in part of his salary, which Mr. Humphreys did not receive. But these sums, it is believed, may and will be recovered from the persons to whom they were respectively advanced. But the principal reason which appears to have prevented an ultimate settlement with him arises from the circumstance of his not having applied the whole of the money drawn by him from the treasury to the specific objects to which it was appropriated by law. For the extent and result of this misapplication, the committee refer to the statement marked C. accompanying the communication of the secretary of the treasury under date of the 2d of March. From this statement it appears, that Mr. Pickering drew from the treasury under the appropriations made "for defraying the expences incident to the intercourse with foreign nations, for negociating treaties with the Barbary powers, and for the contingent expences of government," the sum of 65,999 dollars and 57 cents, more than he applied to those several objects, which, together with the sum of 14,588 dollars and 54 cents, gained by him on the purchase of bills of exchange for the use of the government, form an aggregate of 78,588 dollars and 11 cents. The same statement C will shew that the whole of the sum was expended by him on objects of a public nature, (as far as the committee can ascertain the fact) but this expenditure, having been made from appropriations designed for other objects by law, the misapplication of the money has prevented the comptroller of the treasury from settling his accounts."

It will be recollected that Mr. Jefferson, who rarely omits an opportunity to express his concern for the "mouth of labor," has adverted to this subject of appropriation in his message to congress. He observes, that "in our care of the public contributions entrusted to our direction, it would be prudent to multiply barriers against the dissipation of public money, by appropriating specific sums to every specific purpose susceptible of definition." It is by such plausible, yet impracticable refinements upon former systems, as well as by the bolder strokes of innovation, that our first magistrate is endeavoring to eke out a perishable popularity. We could forgive, in this instance, an artifice so much the child of vanity, if it did not import an unmerited censure. A man, conscious of the rectitude of his aim, who nobly rested on himself, would scorn the "bubble reputation" which must be gained at the expence of a rival. Any comparison in his favor, founded upon the bad conduct of those who had gone before him in office, would degrade him in his own estimation. He would feel the necessity which required it, and be humbled.

If the censure was undeserved, the man who was willing to profit by it, would discover a grovelling consciousness of inferiority, an anxious grasp for support inconsistent with a just magnanimity; but if he was himself the author of it, he would add to this pitiful littleness of soul an impotent malice of heart.

The charges brought against Mr. Pickering by the committee, accord with the insinuations in the President's message. Except two items which will be explained in our next, nothing remains of the load of guilt, but *certain applications of money, for publishing purposes, which had not been sufficiently defined, under the general appropriation.* And this statement, let it be remembered, comes from enemies, from men, who belong to that "sect" which owes its ascendency to the very slanders against Pickering, and other able and upright officers of the government. Let it be remembered too, that it was their appointed task, as well as their pleasure, to discredit and inculpate their political adversaries; but a necessity, which they could not controul or resist, impelled them to publish certain facts. These, though discolored by insinuations, and parenthetical uncertainties, demonstrated the inte-

city of Mr. Pickering, and the unexampled profligacy of his accusers.

It is not pretended by the committee, that a shilling was ever expended by Mr. Pickering, for other than public purposes, or drawn, without appropriations by law. The only charge, then, is what they denominate a "*misapplication of money.*" Let this be considered.

It is clear, that the legislature ought to make distinct appropriations for distinct objects; but the minuteness to which these shall descend, is a question of expediency, and not of abstract speculation. The general principle is admitted, but the perfection to which Mr. Jefferson would carry it, is idle and impracticable. It would not be difficult for a philosopher to fashion a system, in which "*barriers should be so multiplied,*" that not a cent should be applied, without a specific authority. All the parts should so depend on each other, yet be independent within their own sphere of activity, and move with such regularity, that nothing but beauty, harmony, order, and efficiency, should result. In the naval department, instead of placing a definite fund in the hands of the proper agent, for building ships, let there be appropriations for timber, hemp, tar, iron and steel, hiring or buying land for building yards, the wages of workmen, and so on *ad infinitum*; and in the military department, instead of placing in the hands of the Quarter Master General a certain fund, to be distributed as exigencies might require, let there be appropriated specific sums for carriages, waggons, horses, hay, oats, &c. and let all the subordinate agents, placed over these minor departments, keep their own accounts, and become personally responsible for the disbursement of every specific sum. Let this arrangement be extended through all the great departments of the government, and what a mass of responsibility! What laboured accuracy of accounts down through the minutest ramification of expenditure! What certainty, safety, beauty and perfection will it embrace!! How melancholy the thought, that so splendid a system should involve so many practical difficulties, that the follies, errors and vices of men, should unfit them for the improvements of a sublimated philosophy. Such a system would go in theory, but stand still in practice. If one of these agents should find that any of the specific sums for specific items, were inadequate, the operations of his department must cease. If the fund, destined for the purchase of hemp, or oats, should fall too low, the ships must remain without rigging, the horses must starve, the men be detained, and the enterprize defeated; but if the agents could be permitted to supply the deficiencies of one sum, by the surplusage of another, if they could apply the surplus of sums appropriated for buying powder, for instance, to the purchase of oats, the evils would be remedied, though the system would be ruined.

If the accounts of the expenditure of public money should be kept according to such an ideal system, there would be a vast increase of expence without advantage; a laborious puzzling accuracy, without order of facility but by pursuing that middling course, which is at an equal distance from culpable laxity on the one hand, and theoretical refinement on the other, public purposes can be accomplished in the safest, readiest, and most economical manner. This was done under the federal administrations.

In the instance of Mr. Pickering's agency, it seems that he drew more money from certain funds than he applied to their objects, that in conformity to the practice of the government, he considered the several appropriations, placed by law at his disposal, as constituting a *general* fund, from which he could supply the unexpected deficiences of particular *ones*. For some objects, more money is granted than is wanted; for others, less; and in a few cases it is proper, just and necessary to transfer from one to the other. In all these operations, the agent is strictly within the boundary of law, adopting his means to exigencies, and providing for circumstances which could not be foreseen. This is the crime of which Mr. Pickering has been guilty.

The manner in which the 78,000 dollars was expended, is stated in the document referred to in the report. It seems, that about 5000 dollars was transmitted to Mrs. De La Fayette through the hands of Governor Monroe, and the remainder paid on account of the British treaty, the Spanish treaty, and prize causes. The whole sum, according to the statement of the document, may be recovered by warrants drawn by the secretary of the treasury in favor of Mr. Pickering with the exception of about 14,000 dollars, the amount gained by him in the purchase of bills, for which new appropriations will be wanted. We invite those, who have credited or even listened to the charges against the federal administration, to consider for what purposes they were made, and in what they are founded. From this slight examination of the crimes alledged against Mr. Pickering, will they not be led to suspect, that the whole catalogue is equally infamous and unfounded? Let them pause for a moment, and ask themselves what must be the character of the men who could use such means, and the nature of the cause which needed them.

PUBLIUS LENTULUS.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

JEFFERSON & CALLENDER.

(Continued.)

We proceed in our attempt to shew what it really was, for which our worthy and well beloved President rewarded Callender. The Citizen and National Ægis, Mr. Jefferson's mouth pieces, assure us that it was "*to encourage virtuous opposition to an iniquitous government, and that the act merits applause rather than censure.*" They have had the temerity too to challenge us to shew that the charges for which Callender was paid, were false. It is amply sufficient for every American to see what the charges consist of; to exhibit them is to shew their falsehood. We have the charity for Mr. Blake and Mr. Cheetham to believe that neither of them had ever seen the "Prospect before Us," when they threw the gauntlet of defiance; for though they might have tho't it a decent and fit *and virtuous opposition to an iniquitous government*, yet we suspect they would hardly have had the indiscretion to commit themselves by publishing that opinion so as to draw the subject into open discussion.

Without further remark, we resume the subject; and shall here select more of the slanders directed against General Washington.

"If Washington wanted to corrupt the American judges, he could not have taken a more decisive step than by the appointment of Jay." 34.

Washington attempt to corrupt! Having charged him with being callous to the calamities of the American prisoners at Algiers, he adds—

"Under the old French government, when a person was from twenty years of age to sixty, immured in the Bastile, there always existed some temptation to the deed, some object of avarice, of lust, of ambition, or of vengeance. An explanation of this kind cannot be advanced for the phlegm of Washington. His refusal must be resolved, therefore, into that utter want of feeling, which constitutes the key stone of his character; and which has cost the lives of so many hundreds of families on the south western frontier." 39.

We beg the reader to re-peruse this passage. The man whose head has been covered with the benedictions of his fellow citizens from Georgia to Main, and whose virtues have exhausted the language of eulogy, is here branded as one whose actions could not even plead the excuse of *avarice, lust, ambition or vengeance.* And for this a grateful letter of compliment was addressed to the writer by Mr. Jefferson, expressive of his high approbation—and even the miser parted with his beloved gold on this tempting occasion. But say his editors, *this act of Mr. Jefferson merits applause.* Applaud it then ye who are base enough to do so.

"Adams and Washington have since been shaping a series of these paper jobbers into judges and ambassadors. As their whole courage lies in a want of shame, these poltrons without risking a manly and intelligible defence of their own measures, raise an affected yelp against the corruption of the French directory; as if any corruption could be more venal, more notorious, more execrated than their own. For years together the Grand Lama of federal adoration, the immaculate divinity of Mount Vernon, approved of and subscribed every one of their blackest measures. Citizens of Virginia! *when will ye begin to think?*" 72.

Imagine to yourself, kind reader, the figure of a man, with apparent cordiality extending the right hand of friendship to another, for whom he professes the most unbounded esteem and respect; observe now the other hand placed behind his back, holding out a bank bill to a "needy wretch," and urging him by signs to receive it, in reward for having invented the most infernal slander against him whose hand he clasps in seeming affection. If this figure is now distinctly before your eyes, you have a pretty just idea of what has actually taken place in real life.

"At a critical moment Mr. Washington interposed to break it up (i. e. the treaty with France.) Whether he acted by himself alone or by congress collectively, it must have been a *perfidious desertion.*" 97.

"But this speech has a chasm that completely unmasks the *scandalous hypocrisy* of Washington." 102.

"Mr. Adams has only completely the *scene of ignominy* which Mr. Washington began."—Ib.

"Setting aside its gross ingratitude and perfidy towards France, this proclamation [of neutrality] was, in every point of view, an act of the most *audacious usurpation and despotism.*" 104.

We come now to Washington's death; with what emotions will the following passage be read?

"The *republicans* were extremely *well satisfied* with the demise of the general. They felt and feared his weight in the scale of aristocracy; but they found it necessary to save appearances with the multitude, by presenting a profession of sorrow. It was a *real farce* to see the manner in which the citizens at large were treated, in this instance, by both parties. *The second burial!* But it is impossible to proceed with gravity; or to comprehend by what means Mr. Adams and congress kept from laughing in each other's faces, when the latter passed their *unanimous* resolution to recommend the delivery of *suitable orations, discourses, and public prayers.*"—71. Again, "Upon the 10th of December, 1800, General Lee presented to congress the plan of a Mausoleum to the memory of the chief magistrate." "With regard to this Mausoleum the man who shall vote one shilling for it, must outgo the guilt of the robber and the house breaker, without their personal temptation. A plain tablet may, *perhaps*, be found expedient, *as a sacrifice to popular ignorance* and entusiasm." 70.

Mr. George Jefferson now stands *ready to attest the fact*, that for this the president paid Callender fifty dollars, and that the money was paid through him.

Will the reader once accompany us to the saddened grove of Mount Vernon? Behold this same Thomas Jefferson at the tomb of Washington! See him approach the hallowed spot, surrounded by spectators! He kneels before the sacred dust! He weeps outright at the irreparable loss of this greatest, best, and most beloved of men! Sobs choak his utterance! He clasps his hands in token of pious resignation to the will of heaven, and retires in silence amidst the blessings of those whose sympathy he had beguiled by "presenting this profession of sorrow."

We cannot better close this subject than with an extract from the modest Washington's farewell address to his fellow citizens:

"Though in reviewing the incidents of my administration, I am unconscious of intentional error; I am nevertheless too sensible of my defects not to think it probable that I may have committed many errors. Whatever they may be, I fervently beseech the Almighty to avert or mitigate the evils to which they tend. I shall also carry with me the *hope that my country will never cease to view them with indulgence; and that after forty years of my life dedicated to its service, with an upright zeal,* the faults of incompetent abilities will be consigned to oblivion, as myself must soon be to the mansion of rest."

Alas! fainted spirit! no: *forty years of life dedicated to the service of thy country,* could not shield thee from remorseless calumny. ENVY, sickening at thy fame, foul, blear-eyed Envy, squints banefully on thy memory, and hires the mercenary bravo to plunge his dagger into thy bosom.

We now shall shew the methods taken by Mr. Jefferson to destroy the character of Mr. Adams, at the time Mr. Adams was his fair competitor for the first magistracy.

"The reign of Mr. Adams has, hitherto, been one continued tempest of *malignant* passions. As president, he has *never opened his lips* without threatening and scolding. The grand object of his administration has been to exasperate the rage of contending parties, and to calumniate and destroy every man who differs from his opinions. Mr. Adams has laboured, and with melancholy success, to break up the bonds of social affection, and under the ruins of confidence and friendship, to extinguish the only beam of happiness, that glimmers through the dark and despicable farce of life." 31.

Extract from the Aurora directly after Mr. Adams *opened his lips* in his first speech after his election:

"Who can peruse the president's inaugural speech without giving it his most *unreserved approbation?*"—Again, "It is impossible to do justice to the feelings which this address has occasioned; we discover in it no little attempts to wound the feelings of one party, by exaggerating applause of the other," &c. &c.—but we reserve the subject of contrasts for a future number. "By language like this," observes a writer of that day, "the French faction thought to gain him over."

In one passage, where the Virginians are called upon to chuse between Adams and Jefferson, we find the following: "Take your choice between innocence and guilt, between freedom and slavery, between paradise and perdition. You will choose between that man whose life is unspotted by a crime, and *that* man whose hands are *reeking with the blood* of the poor friendless Connecticut sailor. I see the tear of indignation shooting on your cheeks; you anticipate the name of John Adams. Yet even this abominable MURDER was but a single act." 84.

Let me pray the reader to recollect that for this libel as we understand, Callender was indicted, tried, convicted and punished by a fine of 200 dollars and imprisonment. The term of his imprisonment expired we believe before Mr. Jefferson came into office, but he certainly did all he could for him; he gave him an order on the marshal to receive his 200 dollars back again, and they were actually repaid him. Now was not this a praise worthy action in the "virtuous Jefferson?" Does not the good man "merit applause rather than censure, for this virtuous opposition to an iniquitous government?"—"But what service could the Prospect render to the election of Mr. Jefferson? None." No? not when such horrible charges were circulated against his competitor, where there was no medium or opportunity of conveying an antidote to the poison? But says the Citizen again, it is all "rhapsody and unmeaning vulgarity." Ay indeed? and yet it passed under the sanction of Mr. Jefferson's unqualified approbation and reward. What must the people of Virginia have believed as to the truth or falsehood of these charges, when they were informed that Mr. Jefferson thought the author so unjustly punished as to order the fine to be returned even after it had been paid over to the officer. No, *able editors*, all your *arts* will not be *able* to pass off this stuff upon us. But to return.

"*Foremost in whatever is detestable*, Mr. Adams feels anxiety to curb the frontier population." 103.

Taking the hint from a passage in an English pamphlet which appeared about ten years ago, entitled, *Lessons to a Young Prince*, Callender has availed himself of the opportunity to shed all the gall of his pen. It is too long to quote at length; the following extract may serve to shew its spirit and complexion. Mr. Gerry is made to address Mr. Adams with—

"You shall multiply, in a tenfold proportion the tribe of pensioners, and place hunters, of sycophants and excisemen. You shall fill the country with adventurers in blue coats faced with red. They shall resque horse-stealers and watch-stealers, flog republican printers, assault and stab your peaceable fellow-citizens on the streets of New York and Boston."

Decency restrains my pen from going further.

"And it was upon this notable foundation that the president penned his inimitable answer to *the boys of Boston.* In that paper, with all the cowardly insolence arising from his assurance of personal safety, with all the fiery, but without the propriety or sublimity of Homer's Achilles, this *hoary-headed incendiary, this libeller of the Governor of Virginia*, bawls out *to arms! then, to arms!* It was, floating upon the same bladder of popularity, that Mr. Adams threatened to make this city the centrical point of a *bonfire.*

"Reader! dost thou envy that unfortunate old man, with his twenty-five thousand dollars a year?" "Alas! He is not an object of envy, but of compassion—and of *horror!*" 144.

"Take your choice then between Adams, war, and beggary, and Jefferson, peace, and competency." 167.

Methinks I see Mr. Jefferson's dollars actually leaping from his pocket at this tickling apostrophe. How did he wish for the palingenestical powers of a Rannie senior, to convey the money from his own purse into Callender's, by a *presto, pass and begone?*

"John Adams, that scourge, that scorn, that outcast of America."—*Errata to ad. vol.*

"Only think, for Heaven's sake, of the estimation of the war-office, and of the quantity of documents which have been consumed in the flames of the office of the treasury. Such enormous proceedings must ascertain even to the most inaccessible understanding, that things are not as they should be; in a word, as Pliny says of Regulus, *we have been governed by the most execrable of all* SCOUNDRELS."—*Vol 2d.*

Of all decent and candid attacks upon any administrations, surely this is the most decent, most candid, most mild. Was not the *laborer worthy his hire?*

"This is the system of John Adams; the system of the *dictator of murder* to a wretched district judge; [Judge Bee.] the system of the jailor of Thomas Cooper, the calumniator of Thomas Paine."

"Men of Virginia! ye will judge for yourselves on the point of an American navy; ye will judge without regard to the prattle of a President; the prattle of that strange compound of *ignorance and ferocity*, of *deceit* and *weakness*—without regard to that hideous, hermarphroditical character, which has neither the force and firmness of a man, nor the gentleness and sensibility of a woman." 57.

"But in order to give the president full justice, we must recollect that the perfidy and imposture of his kidneys bear a correspondent proportion to the crack in his upper story; that as Dryden says, *every inch which is not fool is rogue*; that the * NOW blasted tyrant of America, that the *ruffian* who stigmatized the governor of Virginia, as a minister *recalled in disgrace*, is super-eminently entitled not only to the laughter, but likewise to the curses of mankind." 81.

"In summer, 1798, it was understood, that Mr. Adams had remarked a resemblance of character between himself, and the great and immortal Frederick of Prussion. This will not seem incredible, when we call to mind what is positively true, that Mr. Adams, in a fit of passion, *has twirled off his wig and stamped upon it.* I should upon all common occasions abhor the smallest reference to personalities like this. But it must be remembered, that our American Frederick has placed himself at the head of a whole battalion of the trumpeters of personal slander; and that an honest traveller may, with justice knock down a footpad with the butt-end of the robber's own pistol. It is not so well known as it should be, that this federal gem, this apostle of the Parsons of Connecticut, is not only a *repulsive pedant*, a *gross hypocrite*, and an *unprincipled oppressor*, but that he is, in private life, one of the most *egregious fools* upon the continent. When some future Clarendon shall illustrate and dignify the annals of the present age, he will assuredly express his surprize at the abrupt and absurd elevation of this *despicable attorney.* He will inquire by what species of madness America submitted to accept as her President a person *without abilities and without virtue*; a being alike incapable of attracting either tenderness or esteem. The historian will search for those *occult* causes that induced her to exalt an individual who has neither that innocence of sensibility which incites us to love, nor that omnipotence of intellect which commands us to admire. He will ask why the United States degraded themselves to the choice of *a wretch whose soul came blasted from the hand of nature*; of a *wretch* that has neither the science of a magistrate, the politeness of a courtier, nor the courage of a man?" 77.

* *This was after the election of Mr. Jefferson.*

From the DAILY ADVERTISER.

To the Editor of the Daily Advertiser.

Sir,

In two of this morning's papers I have seen a very labored attempt, copied from the Aurora, to justify the Spaniards for the enormities, committed against the citizens of this country. From a paper openly hostile to the rights and interests of the United States, edited by a foreigner, who feels not our wrongs, such sentiments were to be expected. But that men who profess attachment to their country, should give currency to a palliation of such robberies, I confess that my astonishment was not a little excited. The writer after some introductory remarks, proceeds—"By the Spanish colonial laws, all foreign nations are rigorously excluded from trading to any part of the Spanish possessions, under the express penalties of the confiscation of ships and cargoes, and the imprisonment of their crews." The island of Cuba was however exempted from this regulation. That the Spanish colonial laws were such I will not dispute, but they were not enforced. It is a well known fact, that a trade was permitted to be carried on, and that to most of her colonies, not only by the United States, but by other neutral nations. As a proof, of what I assert, a case was lately tried in England of which the following is the substance: A Danish ship with a valuable cargo of Dry Goods cleared out of London for Rio de la Plata, on her passage she was captured by a British cruiser, taken into Jamaica and condemned as Spanish property, the English court of admiralty however ordered restitution.

Is it to be supposed that the cautious Dane would subject his property to confiscation, and himself and crew to imprisonment, had the trade been unlawful on the part of the Spanish government? It must have been allowed, else he certainly would not have ventured so much. But the detentions in question, I conceive, are a violation of the 7th article of the treaty of San Lorenzo el Real. That article says, "and it is agreed that the subjects or citizens of each of the contracting parties, their vessels, or effects, shall not be liable to any embargo or detention on the part of the other, for any military expedition or other public or private purpose whatever." I would ask any candid man has not this article been most grossly violated. The cruelties which have been practised upon our unoffending citizens, would appal barbarity itself, and all has been viewed by our own government with reprehensible apathy. The insults and injuries which have been heaped upon us by the Spaniards, they would not dared to have offered to the most insignificant maritime State upon the globe—and are we, the second commercial nation, with the means and power of redress in our hands, to submit to be trodden on at every corner, by a race of degenerate pusillanimous slaves? I trust that we are not yet so corrupt or debased, but that possessed of the power, we will vindicate our rights. The Aurora proceeds, "neither confiscation has taken place, nor have the commanders or crews been treated with the severity which the law commands." "Yet what is the language of these men, (the captains and supercargoes of the detained vessels) concerning the Spanish Governors, they treat them with insult, and describe them in the blackest colours, they insinuate corruption, and yet their clamors prove not only the incompatibility but the humanity of the governors have treated our citizens in pursuit of a lawful commerce, with a barbarity which would disgrace savages, that the colors in which they have been painted, are not sufficiently black, and that corruption and inhumanity go hand in hand, the annexed letter I believe will prove—By giving it a place in your impartial paper, you will much oblige

HUMANITAS.

New-York, August 11.

Philadelphia Lazaretto,
July 1st, 1802.

Dear Sir,

After experiencing a succession of cruelties which it has been the lot of few to endure, I have barely escaped with my life from the merciless Spaniards. I will endeavor to give you a short recital of my sufferings; but I cannot vouch for the dates being accurate, as all my papers have been detained, and I have been sent hither more like a convict, than the citizen of an independent nation. I sailed from New Orleans for the Havanna on the 24th June, 1801, master of the schooner Good Hope, owned by G. W. M'Intire, of Boston. The cargo consisted for the most part of flour, belonging to American citizens, who were passengers on board. On the 22d of July, in sight of Cuba, was captured by two Spanish armed vessels. On the 28th, we arrived at Campeachy; were ordered on shore from the schooner, but not permitted to leave the place. About a week after arrival, I was taken before Don Pedro Barrando Contadore, interrogated, and swore that the vessel and cargo belonged to citizens of the United States of America. For the first month I was allowed one and a half reals per day, to live upon; afterwards that was stopped and I was left to find subsistence by begging, or any other means I might adopt. About the first of October, I was thrown into close confinement; the cargo landed in good order, and sold. I was denied the use of pen, ink or paper; no communication with any person. In this situation, without any thing but the flags to rest on, not even straw to cover them, I received a small quantity of liver and rice, as my daily food; the portion of dirty water allowed me was so trifling, that, but for the humanity of the centinel, I should have perished of thirst. Ten or twelve days after my close imprisonment, I was brought for examination to the lieutenant governor of Campeachy; upon appearing before him and refusing to sign a paper, the purport of which I did not know, he took up a dagger, put it to my breast, and in this manner compelled me to sign it. I was then remanded to prison; the dungeon more dark and loathsome than the former one. About fixteen days from the last transaction, asleep upon the flags, the officer of the guard entered, and gave me a severe blow across the small of the back, with a cutlass. Upon getting up, rendered desperate by what had been done, and conceiving they came to take my life, I struck the person whom I first came to; the officer then ordered a soldier, who accompanied him, to kill me. The fellow

drew his bayonet, and advanced towards me, in a manner that left no room to doubt his willingness to perform the order he had received. After making several thou at me, parrying them as well as an unarmed man could do, the bayonet entered the under part of my right arm, of which I yet feel the effects. The soldiers without assembling at the door, the officer desired the assassin to desist, which he accordingly did, locked the door again, and left me bleeding, to die or live, as fate might order it. From the loss of blood I sustained, and the cruelties I endured, without any dressing to apply to the wound, my health became so impaired that they thought proper to remove me to a place called a hospital, where I remained 47 days days, borne down by disease, and without any kind of medical assistance. When they found there was a probability of my out-living this treatment still so weak as not to be able to stand, I was thrust once more into the dungeon, where I remained until the 9th of April, 1802, on which day was brought before the lieut. governor, as I was informed, to receive my papers, and proceed to the Havanna in a Spanish vessel. The lieutenant governor enquired what my intentions were, upon arriving in the United States?—to which I replied, it was my determination to represent the whole business to the President—upon which he ordered the guard to put me in the stocks, where I remained fast by the head for about 22 hours. I was then taken out, tied, and put on board a schooner bound to the Havanna. The captain informed me, that he had liberty to kill me, to use me in the worst manner possible; and had orders to give me nothing but a little soup every day. After 17 days I arrived at the Havanna, where I expected that my miseries would have ended, but I was put into the common prison among murderers and malefactors, where I remained with no better usage than before, for 39 days. I was then taken out, and conducted by a guard on board the sloop Seaflower, with orders to captain Selby, to deliver me to the Spanish ambassador at Philadelphia. Upon my appearing before him, and relating some of the treatment I had received, he expressed his surprise and indignation—pitied my case, and said, that as he had no charge against me, I was of course at liberty. Such is the outline of what I suffered since I saw you. A great number of Americans, (more than 400,) are confined, both, at Campeachy, and at the Havanna. I am, &c. THOMAS DUPLEX.

NEW-YORK, *August* 17.

By the Maryland, arrived yesterday, we have received regular files of London papers, though not so late as our former advices. They contain many interesting articles of intelligence, in addition to our selections for to-day; which shall occasionally appear. A letter from the Hague, of the date of June the 4, states, that a proposal had been made in the legislative assembly, by means of a message from the government of state, suggesting the expediency of rendering ineffectual, all the laws which had from time to time been made, prohibiting the importation of English merchandizes into that country. The assembly had referred the consideration of the message to a committee. Buonaparte, it seems, has made a formal complaint to ministers, upon account of the abuse which he receives in parliament and in the public prints. The minister, he thinks, has the same power in London, that he has in Paris, and that the presses in England can be sealed at the will of an individual, and their conductors sent upon a voyage of *discovery* to Cayenne or St. Domingo! Over the Turkish empire a cloud lowers big with discord and destruction. Recent letters from Vienna, partly confirm the plan some time since announced, of the partition of that country; they say that the rumor daily gains ground—that Wallachia, and that part of Moldavia on this side the river Brut, will be united to Austria—That part of the province, on the other side of the river, will be ceded by the Porte to Russia, agreeably to an arrangement with the French government. The Portuguese ambassador has given a most brilliant *fete* at St. Petersburg, at which their majesties were present, The entertainment, it is said, cost 40,000 rubles, (20,000 dollars.)

General Vial, is appointed ambassador to reside at Malta, where he will, in effect, be viceroy, garrisoned as the place will be by Neapolitans, their country and sovereign subject to France. A minister is likewise appointed to Zante, a point of great interest to Buonaparte, who has never lost sight of Greece. The French funds continue to fall. While the government pays ten per cent. for money, individuals can raise it on landed security at six.—Orders have been issued, by the English government, for the removal from Fort George to Hamburg of Arthur O'Connor, Dr. M'Nevin, Messrs. Chambers and Emmitt, and the other Irish state prisoners, amounting in the entire to eighteen. [*Daily Adv.*

August 23.

As the public mind has been considerably agitated in consequence of the arrival of three French ships of war in this port, and the expectation of three others, we have made it our business to become acquainted with their situation, as to health, and their object of coming into this port.

In the first place, it is proper to state, and we do it from the best information, that the frigate *La Consolante*, (which vessel has been permitted to anchor off Fort Jay) is a healthy ship—that she has had no death on board since her arrival off Guadaloupe, and that though there are upwards of 200 blacks on board, not one has died, or been sick; she cannot, however, approach the town—none but the officers and the oarsmen of one boat are allowed to come on shore.

The other two ships of war, though with very little sickness and no malignancy on board, are detained at the Quarantine Ground; and Commodore *Caille* has pledged his word to the Health-Officer, that if any sickness should happen on board *La Consolante*, he will instantly stop the boats from going to town; and report the case or cases to him.

These ships went from Guadaloupe to Carthagena, but anchored several leagues from the Spanish Main, and only sent a boat with some officers on shore.

The names of the ships of war now in our port, are, the frigates *La Consolante* and *La Volontaire*, and the sloop of war *Salamandre*; the whole having on board between 7 and 800 blacks, taken from Guadaloupe. The frigates *La Cockade*, and *La Romaine*, and the sloop of war *Le Cerf*, are hourly expected.

We are informed, that it was intended to land these blacks at Carthagena, but that the Spaniards would not receive them. On their determination to bring them out to America, one of the squadron was dispatched back to Guadalope, for orders relative to the disposition of the black prisoners; and it is supposed they will remain in this port till such orders shall be received.

It is also said, that the poor wretches on board these vessels are almost in a state of starvation—and that application has been made for supplies, to be paid for in bills drawn on the First Consul. Provisions, they say, must be had. If the paper offered in payment will not be accepted, what is to be done? Perhaps, at this time, it would be advisable in our government, to become *indorsers* for Buonaparte. This would please this powerful man, and perhaps prevent his future power and vengeance from being directed against us.

Origin of the dispute between Callender *and the* President.

Callender, knowing the services he had rendered to the democratic interest at the late election of President, and expecting from *former proofs* of friendship received from the hands of Mr. Jefferson, that his fortune would be made as soon as his patron should obtain the Presidential chair, made frequent visits to the *mansion house* in hopes of obtaining the lucrative job which has been conferred on *another foreigner*. His visits at length becoming rather irksome, the president directed his porter to refuse Callender admittance when he should next call, and to say that he (Mr. Jefferson) was not within. Accordingly, when the democratic scribbler next called, he was informed that the president was not at home. He told the servant this was not true, as he had just seen Mr. Jefferson at an upper window; the servant however persisted, and Callender was obliged to leave the door.—When he reached the street, looking up at the window at which he had seen the president, he cried out, "Sir, you know that by *lying* I made you president, and I'll be d—n'd if I do not *un-make* you by telling the *truth*." *Spectator.*

FIRST NOTICE.

In the case of Christopher Anthony *and* Tarlton Woodson Pleasants, BANKRUPTS.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy, founded upon the act of the Congress of the United, passed on the 4th day of April 1800, entitled "An act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," has been awarded and issued against Christopher Anthony and Tarlton Woodson Pleasants, under the firm of Anthony and Pleasants, Merchants, of the city of Richmond; and they having been declared bankrupts, are hereby required to surrender themselves to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on Monday the 30th instant, and on Monday the 6th day of September next, and on Thursday the 30th day of the same month, at the Eagle Tavern, in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, and make a full discovery and disclosure of their estate and effects: when and where the creditors are to come forward prepared to prove their debts, and at the second sitting to choose assignees; and at the last sitting the said bankrupts are required to finish their examination, and the creditors are to assent to, or dissent from, the allowance of their certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupts, or that have any of their effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint. ROBERT BROOKE,

Secretary to the Commissioners.

Richmond, August 20, 1802.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1802.

On Monday morning last, about five o'clock, a smart shock of an Earthquake was felt in this city by many of its inhabitants. Its noise resembled that of the roaring of a chimney on fire, or the rolling of a carriage on stone pavement.

MR. DAVIS,

The removal of Colonel William Heth (from the office) of Collector, has induced the Merchants of that place to give to Colonel Heth a testimonial of their high respect and approbation. Their address and his answer have appeared in the Petersburg paper.

It will be satisfactory to every man who loves truth and justice, to see these in your paper. It has been generally said that there was no complaint against Col. Heth. That there was no previous notice given to him of this measure. And that even yet, his successor has not appeared.

One of your Subscribers.

From the PETERSBURG INTELLIGENCER of August 20.

To Col. WILLIAM HETH,

Collector of the Port of Petersburg.

SIR,

Our own feelings arising from a sense of what is due to your merit, induces us to declare, that it is with real regret, we observe you are dismissed from office.

Having transacted much business with you in a number of years, we are well convinced that no Officer of the Customs in the United States, could surpass you for promptitude, accuracy, and dispatch of business.

We shall consider ourselves peculiarly fortunate, if your successor in office, equals you in those useful and essential qualities.

Wishing you may long enjoy all the happiness that arises from independence of mind and fortune—

We are with much respect and esteem, Sir,

Your friends and fellow citizens,

James Campbell,	John Le Messurier,
Robert Colquhoun,	Robert Pollok,
Walter Colquhoun,	Edwin Fort,
John Bell,	William Douglas,
William Gillies,	Henry Haxall,
James Freeland,	Eben. Stott,
John Dunlop,	Thomas Dent,

Daniel Anderson.

Petersburg, Aug. 7, 1802.

ANSWER.

Petersburg, 17th August, 1802.

GENTLEMEN,

I did not return to town until yesterday evening, after an absence of nine days.—Your polite and friendly address of the 7th inst. was not, therefore, presented to me, until this forenoon. It has affected my feelings and sensibility, in a manner, greatly beyond my powers of expression:—But, in one word, believe me, gentlemen, that it affords me more real pleasure and gratification, than I could possibly have experienced, from a continuance in office, under the present order of things. The honor, therefore, (for such I really consider my removal) having been long looked for is now accepted, be assured, with peculiar satisfaction.

During thirteen years, this very day, since I came into office, it hath been my pride and ambition, to acquire fame as a public officer, and to merit the good opinion, approbation and esteem, of men of business and understanding; without ever regarding what ignorant, uninformed, or envious characters, might think, or say. To be able then, to retire, with such marks of approbation, and personal regards, from so respectable, and so well informed a body of merchants, after doing business with them for such a length of time, cannot but be flattering, and grateful, in the highest degree. And when I reflect, that Officers of the Customs, have, in other countries, from time immemorial, been viewed as obnoxious characters, and with much jealousy; and that I never aimed at *popularity*, having, from a very early period in life, most cordially despised the means too often practised to acquire it—the compliment which you have thus paid me, is *now* considered of real value, and will ever, be duly appreciated.

It would be very ungrateful, in me not to take this public occasion to acknowledge, how much I am indebted for that respectful attention which I have received from, and estimation in which I have heretofore, been held at, the treasury—to the integrity, and uniform punctuality of the merchants, with whom it hath been my pleasure and good fortune to do business; and here, I must be permitted to comprehend in the just remark which I am about to make, those of Richmond and Manchester, who have been but recently thrown into a separate district: For, it ought to be known, that from the foundation of my late office in August 1789, to the present hour, there was never one single cent lost to the United States, on all the duties arising on imports and tonnage coming under my cognizance, to amount of nearly two millions of dollars: Nor was there ever but one bond put in suit, on account of real delinquency; and in that instance, the obligor was not considered a *merchant*, nor had he, ever before, or after,—to my present recollection,—any business to transact in the Custom House. On my part, it is certainly a duty which I owe myself, and my friends, to aver, that no payment of a treasury draft, *legally drawn*, was ever evaded or postponed, one single moment: That whenever I found, that the public monies were suffered to accumulate in my hands,—which was often the case,—I urged the propriety, for safety's sake, of drawing them from me:—That I never was absent from my post; scarce a single day, at any throng or important season; and, that no sett of quarterly accounts, were ever closed, or transmitted to the treasury department, by any other hand than my own, as the files in the comptroller's office will prove.

If it is John Page, Esq. of *Rosewell*, who is to be my successor, (for of this I am not officially informed) I shall, from his great respectability of character, consider the appointment, in some respects, a real compliment to me. He is most unquestionably, a gentleman against whom envy *cannot*, and calumny *dare not*, open their lips. His *integrity* as a zealous *patriot* and *firmness* as a *man*, during the American revolution, were well tried. He is a man of well known honorable character, and possesses so many amiable qualities and virtues, that no person who hath had the honor of his acquaintance and friendship, for and twenty years, as I have had, can feel other sentiments for him, than those of *real* respect, and *sincere* esteem. As to the suggestions which seem to have gone forth, that he possesses not a "peculiar fitness" to discharge the duties of the "station" to which he is called, it is not for me to give any opinion thereon; nor could *I* express a doubt of it, without suffering myself at the same time, to *doubt* the attention of the President of the United States, to the best interests and general welfare of our common country: And he has said—[upon an occasion too, that never can be forgotten]—"Of all the various "executive duties, no one excites more "anxious concern than that of placing the "interest of our fellow citizens in the "hands of honest men with *understanding sufficient for their station.*" Mr. Page shall, therefore, experience from me, not only for his own sake, but from motives of respectful gratitude, every friendly attention. But, were it possible, for me to suffer myself to balance long, between the ardent love I bear my country, and what I conceive to be due to our *good* and *gracious* and most *benevolent* chief magistrate, for his SUPERLATIVELY *delicate* conduct towards me [not having received one moment's notice of the honor intended to be conferred*]—every day of whose life, proves his utter *abhorrence* of "*political intolerance*" and *sincerity* of his professions to *promote* "*social intercourse and harmony* among his fellow citizens," I should have observed, a very different line of conduct indeed, from that which you all know, hath been adopted. But, the *public* should *know*, that it was in my power to have disqualified my deputy; and there being neither naval officer nor surveyor at this place, nor within the district, competent to answer the provisions of the law in such events, I should have been justifiable in permitting the duties of my late office to have been abandoned, after seeing all the cash, bonds, and other public property, deposited in places of most safety—for a room rented at my *private expence*, could no longer, than I had pleased, have been considered, *a public office*—and Mr. Page has not yet appeared.

With great sincerity of heart, gentlemen, do I reciprocate your good wishes: And, that you may long enjoy, all that respect, happiness and prosperity in society, which ought ever to be the reward of laudable enterprize and industry, I fluenced by principles of honor and rectitude, be assured, will ever be the unfeigned prayers of

Gentlemen,
Your friend and
Fellow-Citizen,
Wm. HETH.

* Not unlike turning a stray-horse out of a pasture.

REMARKS OF THE EDITOR.

In our last paper we published a piece concerning the removal of General Miller of Pennsylvania, from the office of Superior, and giving it to Tench Coxe. That measure in every point of view was blameable. There is no one will say that Mr. Page, the reputed successor of Col. Heth, does not deserve the countenance and patronage of the public. But what offence has Col. Heth committed? Precisely the same which was committed by General Miller. He was a brave, active and much respected officer during the revolution. He was one of those who marched with the brave and immortal Morgan to Quebec; was an officer in the very first regular company which was raised in Virginia. How little do these things correspond with the inaugural speech of the president, in which he declared, that we were all republicans, all federalists; or with his promise when he spoke of the selection of public servants? Mr. Jefferson then said *the enquiry should be, Is he honest? Is he capable? Is he faithful to the constitution?* Will Mr. Jefferson's friends say that these things were meant to deceive? Will they say that he has changed his opinions and principles? It will not be admitted that a republican so wise, so firmly rivetted to his opinions and to his party, could change. The speech then was meant to deceive.

Ah Thomas Jefferson! Is this the way in which you keep your promises?

THE subscriber has lately removed to the BRICK-HOUSE, opposite to Crouch's Tavern and near to Prosser and Moncure's Vendue Store.

He proposes to practice the law in the High Court of Chancery and District Courts, and in the County and City Courts which are held in this city.

HENRY BANKS.

Richmond, August 24, 1802. tf

By Yesterday's Mail.

NEW-YORK, August 17.

IMPORTANT.

We learn from captain Bool, of the ship Protector, who arrived here yesterday in 35 days from Cadiz, that just before he sailed, he saw a letter from Mr. Simpson, American consul at Tangiers, who was then at Gibraltar, having been driven out of the Emperor of Morocco's dominions; also, an official circular note from Mr. Kirkpatrick, stating, that on the 17th of June, two American vessels, (the brig Rose and Franklin, both belonging to Philadelphia) had been captured in the Mediterranean, off Cape-Palace, by the Tripolitan cruisers. This information was officially communicated by Mr. Kirkpatrick, to Mr. Terry, the American vice-consul at Cadiz. In consequence of the abrupt treatment which Mr Simpson received, commodore Morris, of the United States frigate Chesapeake, proceeded to Tangiers, which place he judiciously blockaded. This measure had a happy effect; for the Emperor soon recalled Mr. Simpson, and he was actually carried back to Tangiers in the frigate Chesapeake, where he was informed that he might remain in the Emperor's dominions for six months longer, or till advices should be received from the United States.

Another letter from Mr. O'Brien, American Consul at Algiers, mentions, that on the——day of June, he saw an American vessel in possession of a Tripolitan corsair, passing the port of Algiers.

It is the general belief at Cadiz, that it will not be more than eight months, before there will be an open hostility on the part of all the Barbary powers against the United States. The Emperor of Morocco wants money from us, and if he does not get it, he is determined to capture our merchantmen, and enslave their crews. May they soon receive *tribute* from the United States, through the muzzels of our cannon.

In consequence of the hostile disposition of the Barbary powers, Capt. Bool armed his ship at Cadiz, for the protection of any vessels which might embrace the opportunity of sailing under his convoy. On his arrival here he fired a salute.

I am desirous of Selling my

LAND,

In the County of Halifax,

LYING on Buckskin Creek, containing twelve hundred and fifty acres, and extending about two miles on both sides of the creek. This land is of good quality for meadow, and tobacco, and will be sold entire, or in divisions as may suit purchasers.

PAUL CARRINGTON, Jun.

July 27, 1802. 4w

FOR SALE,

A VERY GOOD

MAN COOK.

Enquire of the printer.

August 23, 1802. tf

Journeymen Wanted.

SIX or eight Journeymen Shoe-Makers that are good workmen, will meet with constant employ and ready pay at the following wages:

For making Long Boots, Three Dollars; Half Ditto, Two & a Half Ditto; Shoes, One Ditto; by applying to

Jacob Harrison,

Who has on hand, a large assortment of

Boots & Shoes,

For Sale on moderate terms.

Richmond, August 23d, 1802. ep3w

To be sold at Public Auction,

For ready money, on Wednesday the 8th day of September next, the

House and Lot,

NEAR the mouth of Shockoe Creek, lately occupied by Messrs. Wight and Harris, and commonly called the Shot Factory. The title papers may be seen at any time previous to the sale by applying to *Macmurdo & Fisher.*

THOMAS TAYLOR, v. m.

Richmond, August 23, 1802. eptds.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold on Wednesday the first day of September next, at the Auction Room of Mr. *Thomas Taylor*, the HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN

FURNITURE

of *Miller W. McCraw*, deceased Six months credit will be allowed to purchasers, on all sums exceeding twenty dollars, by giving bond and approved security;—and for sums not exceeding twenty dollars, cash will be required.

ROBERT GWATHMEY, *Adm'r.*

Richmond, August 18, 1802. epts.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Austin & Anderson,

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books and papers are in the hands of WILLIAM AUSTIN: All persons indebted to the concern, will make payment to him, who alone is authorised to close the business; all those having claims against the concern, will make application to him for payment.

William Austin,
Armistead Anderson.

Richmond, May 3, 1802.

Lands in Kentucky.

TO be sold, by public sale, in the Tontine Coffee House, New-York, on the 2d day of December next, at 12 o'clock, noon—*Eleven Thousand*

ACRES OF LAND,

in one or more Lots, laying in the county of Fayette, state of Kentucky, about thirty miles from Lexington and Frankfort, 20 miles South East of the Ohio River, and adjacent to the public road between the two Miami Rivers and several rising settlements: The soil generally good, well watered, and timber of various descriptions. These Lands are within 15 miles of Main Lecking and Kentucky Rivers, both navigable two or three hundred miles above the extremity of the Lands.

ALSO,

To be sold at same time and place as the above, another TRACT OF LAND of *nine thousand* acres, in one or more lots, in the county of Fayette, state of Kentucky—nearly the same distance from Lexington, Frankfort, and the Ohio Rivers, as the foregoing tract, and lays between the former and Main Lecking River, distant from the latter only a few miles. The soil is in general good, well watered, and timber of different kinds, and as the former tract, in the neighbourhood of the settled parts of Kentucky and opposite a Jersey settlement. The grants by Edmund Randolph, esq. in 1787 and 1788, and the title deeds, are clear and indisputable.

As these Lands are to be disposed of for behoof of Creditors, they will be positively sold to the highest bidder for approved Notes at 2 and 3 months.

Captain Fowler, or Mr. James Masterson, of Lexington; Mr. George Brook, Clerk of Woodford county; or Major John Lee, near Frankfort, will point out the Lands; and for further information and an accurate plan of the Lands, apply to John or Charles Wilkes, esquires, or Lewis Simond, esq. New-York, or to Mr. Brown, Dumfries, Virginia.

July 30, 1802. [tf.]

EAGLE TAVERN,

—RICHMOND—

ESME SMOCK,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has taken the above house, which he purposes keeping in such manner as, he presumes to hope, will give general satisfaction. He will take particular care to be constantly supplied with the best WINES and LIQUORS, &c. &c. and as he is determined to spare no pains in making the Eagle Tavern equal to any in the United States, he therefore solicits such encouragement as his exertions merit.

His Stables are well furnished with FORAGE, and a careful Ostler.

May 27, 1802.

Armistead Anderson,

Of the late firm of Austin & Anderson,)

INFORMS the public, that he has commenced business in the

Commission Line,

In the brick corner house, just below the Capitol, and nearly opposite the Post Office. He has a commodious LUMBER-HOUSE, convenient to the canal, where any kind of produce will be received on STORAGE. All those who may favour him with a preference, may rest assured that the strictest attention will be paid to their commands.

Richmond, July 1st, 1802.

Wm. & J. H. Foushee,

HAVING every reason to believe that they are possessed of the *genuine* matter of COW-POX, inform that they are now prepared to inoculate for that disease.

Should any gentlemen wish to prove their security by Vaccination, from the contagion of Small Pox by subsequent innoculation for the latter, they can be accommodated with a house for the purpose.

If however any should prefer to be innoculated for the *SMALL POX*, they may aplpy.

June, 4th, 1802.

Pursuant to a decree of the County Court of Surry, will be sold, at public sale, on the fourth Tuesday in September next, if fair, otherwise on the next fair day, on a credit of nine months, at Surry court house,

A Tract of Land.

Lying in said county,

ABOUT eight miles below Cabin Point, on James River, containing by estimation 590 acres. On this land there is a small dwelling house, with necessary offices, situated on the bank of the river. This land is well tembered, and has all the advantages of James River situation for fish and fowl. Bonds and approved security will be required from the purchaser, carrying interest from the date thereof.

The COMMISSIONERS.

August 1, 1802. (3w)

THIRD NOTICE.

In the case of Isaac M'Pherson, *A BANKRUPT.*

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy founded upon the act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled "an act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," has been awarded and issued against Isaac M'Pherson, of the county of Prince William, merchant and miller, and he being declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on the 10th and 14th days of August next, and on Friday the 27th day of the same month, at the Eagle Tavern in the city of Richmond, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of each day, and make a full discovery and disclosure of his estate and effects; when and where his creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the second sitting to chuse assignees; and at the last sitting the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination, and the creditors are to assent to or dissent from the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

ROBERT BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

Richmond, July 17, 1802. [tldm.]

Land for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, that valuable plantation known by the name of

Strawberry Hill;

CONTAINING 430 acres of land, lying on Chicahominy swamp, distant about five miles from the city of Richmond. The large proportion of rich low grounds which produce such profitable grass, and the quantity of valuable timber, such as oak, ash, maple, &c. belonging to this tract of land, render it of great value. There is an elegant situation for a house, and there is a variety of choice fruit trees, which have been planted several years ago; besides that, there are good peach and apple orchards which generally bear well. The buildings on the land are in indifferent condition. The premises will be shewn by the overseer now residing there, and possession may be had on the 1st day of January next, with permission to sow wheat in the fall. The purchaser may be accommodated with corn, fodder and hay. For terms apply to Mr. Corbin Braxton of King William county, or to Mr. Carter Braxton of King and Queen county.

ELIZABETH BRAXTON.

July 28th, 1802.

TO RENT,

For one or more years, a convenient Store and dwelling

HOUSE,

(With the necessary back-buildings,)

Next door to the Eagle-Tavern, now in the possession of *Messrs. W. & D. Burr.* Enquire of

Wm. Mackenzie, & Co.

Two doors below.

Richmond, July 28, 1802. tf

Mr. ISAAC GREEN.

SIR,

BE pleased to take notice that in pursuance of the order hereto annexed on the third Thursday in November next, between the hours of ten o'clock in the morning and sunset of the same day, at the court house of Charles-City, in the State of Virginia, I shall proceed to take the depositions of Ezek. Brown, and Samuel Ladd, in a suit in chancery, depending in the court of the said county in which I am plaintiff and you are defendant.

WILLIAM P. BYRD.

Aug. 1st, 1802.

CHARLES-CITY COUNTY,

July, 1802.

William P. Byrd, plaintiff, against Isaac Green, defendant, } On an Injunction.

On the motion of the plaintiff this suit is continued, and leave is granted him to take the depositions of his witnesses, on publishing the time and place of taking such depositions, in the Virginia Gazette, for two months successively, and at the courthouse door of this county.

A Copy 2ms

Teste

WYATT WALKER, C. C.

TO RENT,

A CONVENIENT

HOUSE,

Near the Market, with five rooms, a cellar and kitchen.

IT would very well accommodate two small families. For terms in my absence, apply to Mr. Leighton Wood.

JAMES RIND.

July 20th, 1802.

A FEW COPIES OF

Henning's Justice,

May be had at this Office, and of Mr. Pumfrey, Book-Bindder and Stationer

Adams & Fisher,

Have just received by the *Alexander*, from Bristol, the following

GOODS,

Which will be sold low for Cash or on short Credit.

SALT, loose and in sacks.
Earthen and Stone Ware, in crates.
Window Glass, 8 by 10, 10 by 12, and 12 by 14.
A few doz. large Coal Shovels.
Double Glo'ster, Pine Apple, Brick and Dolphin Cheese.
Candle Shades and Passage Lamps.
Fifty boxes long and short Tobacco Pipes, 3 groce in each box.

THEY HAVE ALSO RECEIVED A CONSIGNMENT OF

15 Casks old Colmiar Wine.
3 Casks Malaga ditto.

Richmond, August 6, 1802.

Valuable Property

FOR SALE.

THE subscribers, at a dissolution of a Co-partnership in the year 1794, were and still are possessed of the several tracts of land herein after mentioned, which they have agreed to sell by Public Auction, at Fluvanna courthouse, on Monday the 27th of September next, being court day, and the sale to continue day after day, until the whole of the land is sold: it being the intention of the parties to close their accounts, there will be no delay of the sale, be the price what it may. One fourth part of the purchase money to be paid down, or an approved acceptance payable in the city of Richmond, at the Eagle Tavern, in 60 days thereafter, the balance payable in three yearly equal instalments with interest from the day of sale. The land itself will be taken as security for the payment of the three instalments. The lands are held under different deeds and grants in Fluvanna and Albemarle counties as followeth:

300 Acres on the middle fork of Cunningham Creek;
150 Acres, joining the above;
124 1-4 Acres, joining the above;
108 Acres, joining the above;
44 Acres, joining the above;
400 Acres of very valuable land, on the North Fork of the said Creek, called Sandwidges;
265 Acres, on the branches of Cary Creek;
375 Acres, joining the above;
74 1-2 Acres, joining the above;
73 1-2 Acres, joining the above;
200 Acres, on Racoon Creek;
50 Acres, on the Rivanna River, joining the lands of Patrick Woodson;
225 acres, on little Mechum's Creek;
1700 Acres, on the branches of Hardware, in the county of Albemarle.

Those lands are generally in their native state—very little has been cultivated, and the improvements are inconsiderable. The soil may be classed in general as good farming land, with a sufficient proportion of Meadow land. Every tract is covered with valuable timber, which is rapidly increasing in demand and price. The transportation to Richmond is easy and cheap. Some of the lands are immediately on navigation, and the most distant part not more than 6 or 7 miles. Those who are disposed to purchase, and wish to view the lands, will obtain a suitable guide for the purpose, by applying to *Duncan McLaughlan*, in the town of Columbia. Should purchasers be desirous of a division of any of the tracts, for their accommodation it will be complied with, provided they take the whole of the tract among them. By mutual agreement the whole proceeds of the sales are to be paid to *David Ross*.

David Ross.
Duncan McLaughlan.

Richmond, 18th June, 1802. tdf.

Valuable Property

FOR SALE,

At Amherst Court House, by public auction, for ready money, on ~~Monday the 20th~~ day of September, being court day, in virtue of a decree of the honorable the high court of chancery, holden in the city of Richmond, in favor of David Ross complainant, against John Old defendant,

Two tracts of Land,

In said county, belonging to said Old;

THE one containing one hundred and twenty acres, more or less; the other five acres, containing a valuable mine of iron ore. Also all the right and title of the said John Old, in and to certain entries of land made by him, adjacent to the two tracts aforesaid or either of them. The decree of the court and the mortgage will be produced at the sale for the satisfaction of the purchasers. The said land was advertised in February last, and the sale postponed for particular reasons, but will certainly be sold at the time and place above mentioned.

DAVID S. GARLAND,
JOHN WIATT,
GEORGE DILLARD,
JOHN CHRISTIAN, } Commissioners.

Amherst, Aug. 14, 1802. 4w

Lands and Negroes

FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, made to the subscriber, by Benjamin Toler, Thomas Hooper, and Henry Toler, jun. to satisfy a judgment of Henrico Court, obtained by Henry S. Shore, as attorney in fact for the late house of Wm. Anderson & Co. of London, will be sold at Hanover Courthouse, on Wednesday the 22d of September next, being court day, at public auction, for ready money, the two following *TRACTS OF LAND*, belonging to the said Benjamin Toler, to wit: One tract containing 842 acres, more or less, lying on Pamunkey River, in the counties of Caroline and King William, called the *Goose Ponds*, and adjoining the lands of William Nelson, William Ellis, and Paul Woodfolk; the other tract containing 722 acres, more or less, lying in the county of Hanover, about six miles above the court-house, and one and a half miles from Pamunkey River, and bounded by the lands of Charles Carter, William O. Winston, Robert Jennings, dec. William Hooper, and Obediah Hooper. On this tract is a good frame dwelling, with four rooms below and two above stairs; a large barn, and other out houses, and a peach and apple orchard. Also, FORTY VALUABLE SLAVES, among whom is a good blacksmith, and a cooper; or so much of the above mentioned property as will be sufficient to discharge the balance remaining due on said judgment, together with the interest and charges.

Charles Copland,
Charles Johnston, } Trustees.

Richmond, August 11, 1802. eptds

N. B. On the day preceding Hanover court, to wit, on the 21st September next, will be sold also for ready money, on the plantation in Hanover above mentioned, several valuable articles of Household and Kitchen Furniture, such as Mahogany Tables, Desk, Buffet, &c. &c. with the whole stock of Horses, Cattle and Hogs thereon.

THE FOLLOWING

SCHEME

OF A

LOTTERY,

Is to raise the sum of two thousand dollars, for the purpose of repairing the buildings of

Washington Henry Academy.

THIS Seminary was once second to none in the State, except William and Mary; and its healthiness of situation and contiguity to Richmond, renders its re-establishment an object of great importance to the citizens of that place. An hour's ride in any emergency may obtain the best medical aid, and place children immediately under the care and management of their parents.

The prizes in this Lottery are certainly not so large as to attract in any very great degree the mercenary; while they afford, from the few blanks to a prize, a fair chance for profitable returns to those who may purchase tickets. It is the promotion of an institution so valuable to society, which ought to command the liberality of the public in general, but in an eminent degree those who reside near the place, and are consequently more immediately interested. It is presumed that if the importance of reviving this Academy, was justly appreciated, the citizens of the adjacent counties would of themselves immediately purchase all the tickets.

1	prize	of	500	500
2	do	of	300	600
5	do	of	100	500
10	do	of	50	500
50	do	of	20	1000
390	do	of	10	3900
1000	do	of	7	7000
1458				14,000
2800 tickets at five dollars, not quite two blanks to a prize				14,000

It is proposed by the above scheme, to raise 2000 dollars, by discount upon prizes alone:—which, at 15 per cent. will be the sum defined.

TICKETS are sold by the trustees,* & the money received from time to time, is directed to be deposited in the treasury, for the use of the successful adventurers, or of the purchasers of such tickets respectively, if any accident should require a reimburiement.

* Thomas Tinsley, Edmund Randolph, M. Jones, Wm. Pollard, Gervas Storrs, John Seabrook, John A. Richardson, Samuel Scherrer, Roger Gregory, jun. Wm. Trueheart, Thomas Starke, Benjamin Pollard, Henry Timberlake, Benjamin Oliver, jun. John D. Blair.

Richmond, July 17, 1802.

BY order of a Board of the Directors of the Manchester Turnpike Company, I hereby notify the Shareholders of the said company, that they are requested to meet at Mr. Brooks's Tavern in Manchester, the 30th day of August next, to supply a vacancy in the Directory.

DANIEL BEASLEY, Secretary

July 26, 1802. 10t†

Miss Robbins,

LATELY FROM LONDON,

Proposes to open in Richmond a

Boarding-School,

For the reception of

YOUNG LADIES.

HER education she flatters herself has been such as to render her adequate to the undertaking. Those young Ladies who may be confided to her tuition will be instructed in the English and French Languages, Writing and Arithmetic, with every other useful and polite accomplishment. Particular care will be paid to their morals, and every requisite attention will be given them.

The most approved masters for Music, Dancing, &c. will be engaged.

Persons desirous of being further informed of the subscriber, are requested to apply to the Rev'd. Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Gallego, Mr. William Hay, and Messrs. Macmurdo & Fisher.

Richmond, July 22, 1802.

THE public are hereby cautioned against taking an assignment of our note given to Austin and Anderson of the city of Richmond, for the sum of two hundred and eighty-one pounds thirteen shillings and ten pence, bearing date the 15th of April last, payable on demand, we having in our possession, William Austin's bond executed as acting partner of the late house of Austin and Anderson, for a larger sum assigned us, and on demand, which we tendered to Mr. Austin in discharge of ours, who refused to discount, and we are determined not to pay our note in any other way, unless compelled thereto by law.

JOHN L. HARRIS, & Co.

Goochland, Aug. 13, 1802. 1aw3w†

Fresh Seeds.

MINTON COLLINS

Respectfully informs the Public, that he has just received from Philadelphia the following

SEEDS,

—*viz*—

RED, white and yellow Clover Seed; Saint Foine, Burnet, Rye-Grass, Burden Grass, Furz or Whim Seed, Hemp and Flax Seed, Tares or Vetches, Rape and Canary, White Mustard, Large Norfolk Turnip, Winter, Dutch & Stone Turnip, with a variey of Gardan Seeds, with some blue and white Chimney Ornaments, Glass Flower Bottles, and red Garden Pots, with a few choice Hyacinth Roots.

Richmond, August 15, 1802.

NOTICE.

THE partnership of *JOHN A. STILL & Co.* being dissolved on the first day of August, all those indebted to that concern are requested to make payment to *Bartlett Still*, and no other.

BARTLETT STILL.

Richmond, August 17, 1802.

VIRGINIA: to wit,

Fairfax County Court,

The 21st day of June 1802

John Hopkins, Complainant,
AGAINST
Josiah Watson and William Hartshorne, Nicholas Fitzhugh and William Payne, Defendants. } In Chancery.

THE Defendant Josiah Watson, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said defendant Josiah Watson is not an Inhabitant of this Commonwealth. On motion of the said Complainant by his council, *It is ordered* that the said defendant Josiah Watson do appear here on the third Monday in September next, and answer the Bill of the said Complainant, and give such security as may be approved of by the court, for abiding by and performing any future order or decree to be made in this cause, and that the other defendants William Hartshorne, Nicholas Fitzhugh and Wm. Payne do not pay away or secrete the debts by them or either of them now owing to, or which may hereafter become due, or the estate or effects now in their hands, or which may hereafter come to their hands or possession, belonging to the said absent defendant Josiah Watson, until the further order or decree of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively, in one of the public newspapers printed in this state, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the courthouse of this county.

(A Coy)—Teste,
Wm. MOSS, c. f. c.